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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The result of the French elections was a substantial victory for the Republicans, but a large number of new elections is necessary. including the Montmartre District, in which General Boulanger was a candidate. = A Spanish squadron has arrived at Tangier on account of the seizure of a Spanish crew by Moors: the Sultan arrived at Tangier also. The business portion of Kensington, Prince Edward's Island, has been burned. ____ The Greek Parliament is to open on October 14.

Domestic .- Delegates to the Republican State Convention began arriving in Saratoga. = The Chicago police announced that they were unable to trace Patrick Cooney, who is accused of taking part in the Cronin murder. Seely Hopkins, of Phillipsburg, Penn., killed his wife and mother-in-law and attempted sui cide. === The Glass Trust has absorbed the factories in Streator and Ottawa, Ill. == The strike of coal miners at Brazil, Ind., is practically ended. - No trace was found of the Hurley, Wis., bank robbers.

City and Suburban.-Burglars robbed the postoffice at Stapleton, S. I., while the postmaster slept in the rooms above. ___ A liquor dealer fatally that a customer and former partner. - A girl ever happened in Ohio, unless it was the case was found dying in a church cellar. === Father Butler, who eloped with Miss Brady, begged to be forgiven and to be allowed to do penance. Brooklyn defeated by Columbus at baseball. An attempt was made to stone a procession of Hebrew lodge members.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day. Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: High-1st, 62 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 55 3-4.

The results of the elections in France, so far as they have been received, indicate a substantial victory for the Government. A large number of second ballots will, however, be necessary, and the ultimate result cannot be fully foreseen. The returns at a late hour showed that eighty-nine Republicans had been elected and fifty-eight anti-Republicans, while in ninety-three districts second ballots were required. In Paris one Republican and four Boulangists were chosen. It was at first reported that General Boulanger had been elected in Montmartre, but later the announcement was made that a reballot must be had there.

One of the important religious gatherings of the year, the triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will open its sessions in this city next week. It will meet in St. George's Church, which is convenient and well adapted for the purpose. As will be seen on reading an article printed elsewhere in this issue, a large number of important subjects will come before the convention for discussion, if not for final settlement. Among them are the revision of the prayer-book, the revision of the hymnal and the question of changing the name of the Church. While these and other matters are of commanding interest to Episcopalians. the action taken upon them will attract not a little attention outside of that denomination.

The letter which is printed in another column of to-day's issue in relation to Civil Service reform is as timely as it is vigorous. The writer, one of the most earnest and progressive of Republicans, is obviously correct in his contention that a disbeliever in this reform can have no standing in our party. The Republican National Convention of 1888-the tribunal of last resort for Republicans-unequivocally championed the merit system and condemned the spoils system. In so doing it was in complete accord with the record of the party as well as with its present spirit and tendency. The great body of Republicans desire the complete triumph of the reform. Its opponents are for the most part persons who have axes to grind or who are given to low views of public affairs. The Republican Convention which meets this week at Saratoga will respond to public sentiment and conserve the welfare of the party if it holds high the standard of Civil Service re-

Republicans have already begun to turn their steps toward Saratoga, and when the State Convention opens on Wednesday it is certain that there will be an unusually large gathering of leading men in the party throughout the State. The convention will comprise nearly 800 delegates. It will be a far more representative body than the Democratic Convention, which is to be held a week later, having more than twice as many members. It will, moreover. be a convention in the true sense of the worda gathering of intelligent men for the interchange of views and the selection of a set of candidates who will appeal to the voters of

'slate" has been made up which the convention will be expected to satisfy. Our correspondent in Saratoga mentions some of the names that are talked of in connection with the various offices, but there is as yet no crystallization of sentiment upon any particular candidates. The convention will be a body of free men, who will adequately voice the opinion of the party at large.

HONEST ELECTIONS IN OHIO

There is the inspiration of purest patriotism and most fervent devotion to the public welfare in the battle which the Republican party in Ohio is fighting in behalf of honest elections. A short time before he secured the Democratic nomination from the Dayton Convention, Mr. Campbell thought that the real issues in the struggle were local. He has been taken at his word by Governor Foraker and Mr. Halstead. who are doing yeomen's service in behalf of their party and its principles, and in consequence Mr. Campbell has discovered that he is much more of a tariff reformer (which is a euphemism for Free Trader) than he was conscious of a few weeks ago; but not until he had foolishly attacked the Republican fortress where its armor is thickest and its guns the most destructive. Governor Foraker's administration of the finances of the State needed no defence. He began his first term with a legacy of debt left by his Democratic predecessor, and in a few months he placed the State on the highway to prosperity. His clear, penetrating judgment and promptness of action stood him in the same stead in this department of his duties that it has in the others in respect of which his administrations have been admirable and conspicuous. A strange fatuity on the part of the Demo-

cratic candidate, born of colossal and unconscionable hankering for the official fleshpots which most distinguishes the party, led him to proclaim one of the chief purposes of the struggle on that side to be the abolition of the election laws which since 1886 have preserved the State of Ohio from the outrageous frauds which for three years previous had tainted its elections. The record opened by so unblushing an attack on decency, purity and fairness is one that ought to dispose of the last lingering doubt as to the outcome of the present canvass. It makes an issue out of the most shameless crimes against free suffrage that recent political history in the Northern States has to disclose. It recalls the forgeries of tally-sheets in Columbus and Cincinnati in the hope of securing a Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. It brings back a lively recollection of one of the bright ornaments in THE TRIBUNE'S famous Black List, Mr. Miko Mullen, who, having been sent to the penitentiary for locking up 152 colored men on election day till it was too late for them to vote, was pardoned by President Cleveland, and rewarded for his brief martyrdom by promotion to the inspectorship of the Democratic police of Cincinnati. It enabled Mr. Halstead, in a speech delivered in Wilmington last Saturday night, to prove that careful registration and an honest election had reduced the Democratic vote over 3,000 in seven election precincts in Cincinnati alone. It permits the Republican speakers and newspapers to show what would probably be the conduct of their opponents were they to succeed in throwing off the safeguards with which the people of Ohio have surrounded their elections by recalling the case of Fourth Ward A. Cincinnati, where in 1884. though the Democratic count already exceeded the registered vote by six, 200 more were added under instructions from Democratic headquarters, and the figures of the tally-sheet changed to correspond. Nothing more flagrantly wicked and stupid than that forgery has of the returns handed in to the County Clerk by a Democratic judge of elections in 1876, on which some much-wanted tallies were added opposité a Democratic name in purple ink, the document having been written originally in black. That judge was an Alderman as well as a patriot, and after he had served out his period of martyrdom in the county jail, from which not even the eloquence of Judge Hoadly could save him, his compatriots received him with a brass band and escorted him in pro-

cession to his home. A Governor and a Schator are the grand prizes which will reward the Republicans of Ohio this fall if they show themselves alive to their duty and conscious of their opportunity. But even these prizes will be of small value compared to the preservation of that system of control which has purged the elections of their State from the iniquities of former years.

POSSIBILITIES IN ENGLAND

The result of the London strike has kindled a spreading prairie fire of speculation regarding the future of English labor and the stability of English institutions. The working classes have loagned their strength, it is said, and have been brought into close relations with the socialistic societies which led them in the struggle. Presently will come contests of deeper import and on a broader scale, in which the socialistic antagonism to rights of property will be more plainly shown, and then Throne, Peerage and Established Church may totter. In short, current comment upon the London struggle largely echoes the thought of Tennyson twenty years

"Slowly comes an hungry people, as a lion, drawing nigher, Glares at one that nods and winks behind a slowly

dying fire." It matters not that Mr. Giffen, president of the British Statistical Society, proves that the people are less hungry than they were twenty years ago, less oppressed, less at the mercy of employers, better paid, and able to buy more with every shilling received. All this may be true. But if the earnings have increased, the hunger in the broader sense has increased far more. If the earnings of to-day in their purchasing power are as \$150 to \$100 in the earnings of twenty years ago and their purchasing power, yet the desires of the people for more and better food, clothing, shelter, comforts, pleasures and luxuries, are to the desires of twenty years ago as \$300 to \$100. Cheap papers and cheap literature, popular education and societies and oratory, have made the millions realize wants which they never realized October number of "The Chautauquan," with before, and meanwhile the level of civilization has enormously advanced, and new wants have

It is an hungry people; about that there is no doubt, and the dissatisfaction has been greatly increased of late by the ill-success of important British industries, the intensity of foreign competition, and most of all by knowledge of improvement in the condition of English-speaking labor in this country. Communication between this country and Great Britain has five million new wires since 1860, every immigrant from the British Islands sending back to ing," Mr. Mahaffy, as an unprejudiced social his friends and neighbors information. It is not philosopher, tinds himself bound to condemn; strange that when British labor hears of American wages and American modes of living, its proportion of voters, who maliciously persist in dissatisfaction increases, and its determination

been developed in the process.

to seek a change. These may be called the revolutionary forces, change, nor the most important. The centripetal forces of British society may have increased even more than the centrifugal Chief among these is the popular appreciation of the terrible consequences of communism and its volcanic outburst in France. England was near enough, so to speak, to see the fierog fires lighted by the petroleuse, and to hear the shricks of the victims in communistic massacres. Then, too, the conservative power of labor associations, particularly for co-operative purposes, is enormous. The workers are soon educated in these associations to realize that public disorder means no labor or low wages. And finally, the power of capital in Great Britain has increased within the last twenty years beyond all calculation, and probably more than any other force.

On the whole, it may be doubted whether England is in as much danger of a socialistic revolution as it was before the France-German War. Progress toward greater freedom, toward larger control of affairs by the people, there certainly is and will be, but it is progress through legal methods. As to the lion of revolution, the fire seems to be no longer dying, and the man behind it no longer nods and winks.

JOCKEY CLUBS IN CONFLICT.

The racing season in this State will close on October 15. During the last fortnight Jerome Park and the new track in Westchester will give races on the same days. This is an unfortunate conflict, which will damage both associations and will prove of serious injury to the best interests of the turf. The right of the matter is clearly on the side of Jerome Park. First of the great racing associations formed in the North after the war, the American Jockey Club has done more than any other club to dignify and elevate the sport. It was the pieneer in this sort of work, and it labored in an earnest and hono:able spirit to put racing in this country as nearly on the plane of Ascot and Goodwood as it was possible to put it with the difficulties and obstacles in the way. For years it was alone in its efforts in this part of the country. Now it has two allies and associates within a few miles of the metropolisthe Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs.

The American Jockey Club has on its list of nembers a larger number of well-known and respected citizens of America's greatest city than any other racing association can boast. It is the representative turf organization of New-York. It occupies the prettiest and most picturesque course in the country, at Fordham, within the city limits, easily reached by railway or by a delightful drive up the broad and well-kept Jerome-ave. This is a club and this

is a course for New-Yorkers to take pride in. For a long series of years the American of certain dates for its spring and autumn meetings. It has had no rivalry, no hostility to fear until now. But here comes an intruder and an interloper-the new course in Westchester-and tries to ruin Jerome Park by giving races on the days to which the Amerian Jockey Club is fairly entitled. There is ful to the American Jockey Club for what it has done for the turf, should resent this unwarranfed and unjustifiable assault on Jerome Park, this plan to break down the most truly epresentative of the New-York racing bodies. le should give his heartiest and most generous

hat there are too many jockey clubs, and that meetings. But it ought not to be difficult to come to an understanding and to avoid warfare next year. All of the New-York clubs and the Brooklyn Club can arrange their dates without regard to any track in New-Jersey. Monmouth Park has been in the habit of insisting upon the months of July and August for itself. This year it yielded the last fortnight in August to the Westchester course, but it is reported that Monmouth intends to race through both menths in 1890, and not concede a day to any one. It has no right to so excessive and exorbitant a share of the racing season. The New-York tracks are confined by law to the five months between May 15 and October 15. There are now three clubs in New-York and one in Brooklyn to provide for. The American, the Coney Island and the Brooklyn have had only a month apiece, a fortnight for each of their meetings, while up to this year Monmouth has laid violent hands on two months. A new schedule of dates might be arranged which would confine Monmouth to August. In that case four months out of the five could be amicably divided among the clubs in this State. If Monmouth should wish to fight she might fight and welcome. There would be nothing unfair about that apportionment, and there is no good reason why the New-York clubs should permit a single club in another State to take two whole months out of the five that are available. But whatever changes may be made, at least Jerome Park should be maintained in unimpaired honor and dignity.

MAHAFFY'S LATEST. Professor Mahaffy's faculty for discovering startling analogies between the political conditions of different countries where nobody supposed them to exist is no less remarkable than the vehemence of his assertion that all who disagree with him are hopelessly in the wrong, Popular ridicule of his peculiar views regarding the lessons of American life, drawn from a ten days' residence in the sequestered groves of Chautauqua, has in no wise discouraged him: and now, almost simultaneously with the Marquis of Londonderry's cheerful assurance that twenty years of coercion will pacify Ireland. the versatile professor comes forward, in the a new reason for the stern application of that beneficent remedy for his country's wrongs. This time the parallel is drawn between Ireland and Canada, where Mr. Mahaffy has discovered a truly deplorable state of things. The English concession to the French inhabitants of the lower provinces of the right to use their own language and practice their own religion. it appears, was a "grave blunder in policy." The priests have wickedly encouraged them to marry and bring up large families on slender incomes, which 'really immoral way of livand since these large families contain a large exercising their privileges, the moral politicians of the Dominion find their virtue sorely tried

by the temptation to bid for their support.

twenty, will be needed to set matters straight. But even these are not the most alarming revelations. He has actually discovered that the French-Canadians are so lost to all sense of propriety as to "inhabit a large province full of poor land, as the Irish do a country full of bogs and mosses," which fact is, of course, responsible for the slender incomes referred to above. They have also caused the commerce of Europe to migrate from the port of Quebec to Montreal, just as in Ireland the "main business of the country has taken refuge in Belfast, a Protestant town." The veto of the Central Parliament has been used in their favor, because the virtue of the Central Parliament is not proof against the "lust of power," and who can doubt that this weakness on the part of their rulers is proof of the inherent viciousness of the ruled?

Now in all this Mr. Mahaffy undoubtedly has in mind some grave and difficult problems which are actually perplexing the ablest statesmen in Canada. But his squinting view is as far from affording a just comprehension of them as are his petulant conclusions from suggesting a fair and adequate remedy. Cromwellism has been tried in Ireland, and failed, and if Mr. Mahaffy and Lord Londonderry suppose that Russia's tyranny in Poland or Germany's tyranny in Alsace are examples to be success fully followed in this country and this age a residence of more than ten days may tend to undeceive them. Poverty of soil will never be removed by intemperate denunciation. People marry to please themselves and not to please Trinity College. The business that has deserted Quebec for Montreal would desert Montreal for another port further inland if access were easy and safe; and politicians who violate their consciences must bear the blame for their own misdeeds. If religion were responsible for tace, and not race for religion there might be some reason in antagonizing others on account of their beliefs. But the Protestant enlightenment and liberality which Mr. Mahaffy commends have refused to sustain this position; and unless they are to give way to superstition and persecution, other devices than those offered by the pugnacious professor will be used for the solution of the difficulties of both Canada and Ireland.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Speculative stagnation brings mourning to Wall Street, but large crops, a large volume of ousiness in progress, and confidence in the monetary future, keep the outlook bright elsewhere The speculative stagnation comes in the natural way. The people who have got stocks are mainly the professionals, who bought believing that the crops and the business would cause higher prices, and they cannot unload on each other. Jockey Club has enjoyed undisturbed possession | people who have not bought stocks see that railroad wars have not been prevented by the presidents' agreement, but result inevitably from the unreasonable construction of competing lines. While they wait, because wars increase and become more threatening, the market is left to the professional speculators. The case is just the same in wheat and cotton. Those who have bought cannot sell at their prices, and the pub no good excuse for such an attack on the oldest, lie at their prices has no desire to buy. But the niest important and most respected of the country is all the better for languishing speculaockey clubs that have their headquarters in or tion, because that interrupts legitimate business near New-York. Every turfman who has a less than if it were more active. With scanty touch of sentiment in his nature and is grate- trading, stocks declined only 36 cents per share last week, though the decline might have been larger had the practical disappearance of the bank surplus been known.

The banks now hold less money than they did August 24, before the large bond purchases, and \$10,900,000 less than they did at the maximum point July 27. The Treasury has lost upport to Jerome Park in the coming conflict. \$19,600,000 since August 24, and the New-The suggestion is made in some quarters York banks have gained nothing. In the two months \$23,000,000 has been taken from the one, at least, must go to the wall. But if any Treasury and the New-York banks, and it might me is to be sacrificed, it surely should not be be reckoned that the outgo had nearly ceased, the one to which the American turf owes the but for the fact that larger crops than usual most, the one which has every claim to the may call for larger supplies of currency, while the sympathy, good-will and support of racing movement to consumers in Europe has been men. No, if there is to be any sacrifice, it is smaller than it was last year, that is, much men. No, if there is to be any sacrifice, it is smaller than usual. But it is also true that the the newcomer that ought to go to the wall. West and South hold larger supplies of avail-The conflict is now unavoidable for this year, able money for their own needs than ever be-Treasury may be diminished. In two weeks of September exports of wheat and flour were equal to only 2,600,000 bushels wheat from Atlantic ports, against 4,400,000 last year. The exports of cotton for three weeks have been but 2,300 bales larger than last year.

In spite of this, the aggregate value of exports from New-York for three weeks has been 32 per cent higher than last year, while the imports, whether because of temporary interruption at London or not, have for three weeks been only 3 1-2 per cent than last year. At this rate exports would largely exceed imports for September, but the sanguine people who talk of gold imports forget that exchange has been selling largely for three months or more against crops which have yet to go forvard, and but for such sales gold would have gone abroad. It will take large export balances this month and next to square the account, unless new investments of foreign capital in this country are

That the volume of business is still large, though in some quarters showing a reaction from the phenomenal activity of August, is everywhere apparent. Railroad earnings on eighty-five roads for the first, and forty-seven for the second, week of September are 9.43 per cent more than for the same weeks of last year. Bank elearings at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago exceed last year's by 8.3 per cent for last week and 4.7 per cent for three weeks of September, and, as speculaion often influences clearings at these cities, it encouraging that at all other cities outside New-York the clearings exceed last year's 10.6 per cent for last week and 7.3 per cent for three weeks of September. Nor is the difference due to higher prices for projucts. The average for all products was 6 per cent higher last year in August than this year, and 5 per cent higher in Septemoer, up to date. That is, the products on which were based clearings amounting to \$1,115,000,000 outside New-York in September thus far would have ost \$1,171,000,000 last year, but the clearings were then only \$1,054,000,000, indicating a gain of 11 per cent in quantities transferred,

The wheat market was made a shade stronger by reports that the yield of winter wheat was of nferior quality. But the official estimates of the rop, with or without reason, obtain less confidence this year than usual, not a few believing that the actual yield of wheat has been the largest ever known, materially exceeding Government estimates. Corn has dropped 1 1-4 cents for the week on more favorable accounts, and oats are slightly weaker, both being too cheap at the seaports for the comfort of producers. Cotton yielded only 1-8, and the combination of English spinners to stop mills in order to break the price is considered a continuation of their folly in failing to buy months ago before the price rose. At all events, the English spinners in eleven months have taken 48,000,000 pounds less than in the previous year, while Continental spinners have taken 110,000,000 pounds more than the year before, and American consumption has been 62,000,-000 pounds more. That would suggest a cause of Lancashire discontent not originating in the misbehavior of speculators.

During the past week, while purchasing \$2,500,-000 bonds, the Treasury has managed to pay out \$2,300,000 more cash than it has taken in, and presumably most of the settlement for bonds has yet to be made. It is an important fact that the offers of bonds become considerable again, when the rates of interest rise, though there is now no any set of operators can find a profit in manipu-

The announcement that the first opportunity for registration in Brooklyn will be afforded tomorrow gives warning of the near approach of election day, which is little more than six weeks distant. Registration in our sister city will take place on September 24, October 8 and October 22. The hours are from 7 to 10 a m. and from 3 to 10 p. m. There ought to be no break from mid-forenoon to mid-afternoon, but the fullest opportunity should be given for the performance of this duty. We would remind our Republican friends in Brooklyn that as many of them as can possibly do so should arrange to register

The naphtha launch and the electric-light wire are twin dangers evolved by modern civilization

There is reason to believe that one Edward Tucker, of Chicago, has his own earnest opinion of the conflicting divorce laws of this country Mrs. Tucker No. 1 having obtained a divorce from him in Kansas and remarried in that State, he consoled himself with another mate. But No. 2 failed to satisfy his loving but fastidious heart, so he got a Utah court to release him from her, and then was united to No. 3. (We may remark in passing that Tucker would appear to have been a marrying man.) But, alas! the Utah divorce was pronounced no good. Consequently, Mrs. Tucker No. 2 having established that fact to the atisfaction of a Judge, Tucker was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. On regaining his freedom he learned that he had been illegally incarcerated, since the divorce which his No. 1 had obtained in Kansas was void, as not complying with certain legal formalities. As a result of some correspondence which followed, No. 1, who supposed she had been legally married to her No. 2, but was mistaken, hurried on to Chicago and procured a second divorce from Tucker, who, it seems, yearned to be lawfully wedded to No. 3. In comnenting upon these incidents, "The Philadelphia Press" is moved to inquire "Where do the moral considerations come in?" They don't come in at all. They carefully absent themselves.

The home-coming of Secretary of State Cook was almost as much of a celebration as that of Mr. Depew. Mr. Cook had no good stories to tell about the Grand Old Man, and the deputation of brewers who were to have met him went astray. This was peculiarly unfortunate, since they were so well qualified to enlighten him with regard to current politics, which he acknowledges having lost track of while in Europe. But one little glance at a copy of the call for the Democratic Convention will give him a "powerful hint."

Syracuse University reopened its doors a few days ago, and the class of '93 proceeded to enter to the sound of vocal music. The song which the members of the class sang upon this interest ing occasion was inclusive, as we learn from "The Syracuse Journal," of the following verse:

Rig jag, gig jag, gig jag. Rig jag, gig jag, gig jag. Rig jag, gig jag, gig jag. Rig! Jag!! Gig!!!

These are stirring lines, and if chanted, as they doubtless were, with enthusiasm, must have made the welkin ring in a manner entirely satisfactory But the University's professor of English literature may object to them on the ground that they are afflicted with the vice of tautology.

To make a great stir in regard to preventing baseball playing on Sunday when the baseball season is practically ended is a forcible reminder of the ancient proverb about the stable and its ocsupant. That is what they are doing over in Brooklyn, though, indeed, it may be claimed that hey are driving stakes for next year. An address has been issued cailing upon every paster in Kings nd Queens Counties to make Sunday ball-playing Brookiyn, all summer. Doubtless in this case, as in many others, it will be better late than never; still it may not be an easy matter to break up the apathy that has prevailed during the season now approaching its close.

PERSONAL.

will sail for home on October 2.

At the Hotel Bristol, Paris, on his arrival, say the French papers, Mr. Gladstone wore a gay air. After cautioning his wife to step carefully as she left the carriage, he added, deprecatingly, "Of course, though, you can still jump, and so cculd I it I chose."
Then, disdeining to use the elevator, he sprang nimbly

A statue of the late Louisa M. Alcott is being executed at Concord, some say for the free public library there.

The O'Gorman Mahon, friend and comrade of O'Connell, is now eighty six years old, with snowy hair, leonine face, and erect and stalwart frame. Senator Ingalis has purchased a new homestead in the southwestern part of Atchison, Kan., to replace

the house that was burned a few years ago. Our hundred and forty-four designs, including fortyeven large models, have been sent in for the proposed German National memorial to the late Kalser Wilhelm. The jury of awards will meet on September 10 to determine which shall be adopted.

Although a selection of the invitations to lecture by Miss Amelia B. Edwards has been already made, it is proper to say that several dates for next winter have been purposely left open, both for impor-tant points presenting themselves previous to her scrival in early November, and for special places that will be proffeted during the winter.

The governing body of the London Homocopathic Hospital propose to build new premises in place of their present hospital and medical school in Great emond-st., a building to which a certain degree distorical interest attaches. The eastern wing of the house at the corner of Powis Place (site of the first Powis House), was, says "The Builder," the residence of Zachary Macaulay. His son was living there when he wrote some of his earliest literary essays in "The Edinburgh Review." In the "Life and Letters" it is referred to-but wrongly-as the reputed home of Lord Chancellor Thurlow when he was robbed of the Great Chancellor Thurlow when he was robbed of the Great Seal (1784), the thieves making away with their booty across the then fields to St. Pancras. In his diary for August, 1857, Lord Macaulay writes: "I sent the carriage home and walked to the mussum. Passing through Great Ormond-st. I saw a bill upon No. 50. I knecked, was let in, and went over the house with a strange mixture of feelings. It is more than twenty-six years since I was in it. The dining-room, and the adjoining room in which I once slept, are scarcely changed. The same coloring on the wall. than twenty-six years since I was in it. The dining-room, and the adjoining room in which I once slept, are scarcely changed. The same coloring on the wall, but more dingy. My father's study much the same, the drawing rooms, too, except the papering. My bedroom just what it was. My mother's bedroom—I had never been in since her death. I went away sad,

ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR REDISTRIBUTION. From The Binghamton Republican.

Old Hutch," the Chicago wheat king, was held

up by highwaymen a few days ago, who went through his pockets and did not find a cent. But a high-waymen who waylaid a laborer in New-York Central Park was rewarded by a hard of thireen cents. Thus constant evidences of the inequality in the distribu-tion of wealth are constantly brought to light.

MR. FLACK COULD MAKE MONEY OUT OF THIS From The Baltimore American.

It is sad that the inventive Sheriff or New-York will not apply for a patent on his notscless divorce

EDITORS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

From The Epoch.

Some of our contemporaries are attributing the indulgent criticisms that are passed by certain Republican newspapers on Tanner and his methods to the fact that the clitors of those newspapers have had their mouths shut by applonument or nomination to public office. "The Epoch" has never been able to admit the doctrine of clitorial disqualification for public life, and falls to see that the partisan newspaper of the ordinary type is oblivious to the dictates of truth and common sense because its editor holds an office. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, for example, is discharging, at considerable expense to hintself and with entire credit to his country, the duties of Minister to France. His paper is, in his absence abroad, neither more or less abjectly partisan than it would be had he never made a very considerable personal sacrifice for From The Epoch. nor of serving his country abroad. His editoria to follows in his footsteps with exemplary and with marked ability, and that is all that the State because of their intelligence, public spirit and fitness for the offices for which they have vastly part that has not been the only ing nigher."

Really, this is a sufficiently serious arraignment, and there is now no large supply known to be held for speculation. But the narrowness of the bank reserves renders increased since Tennyson saw the "lion drawnest, and there is now no large supply known to be held for speculation. But the narrowness of the bank reserves renders increased since Tennyson saw the "lion drawnest liable to inconvenient fluctuations; if Government of the United States.

BOSWORTH FIELD.

SCENE OF THE DEATH OF RICHARD III.

VISIT TO A FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD-CHARAS TER AND DEEDS OF KING RICHARD-THE LAST CHARGE - THE KING'S WELL-OLD CHURCHES IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNES

Warwick, August 29.

It has long been the conviction of the present

writer that the character of Richard the Third has probably been much distorted and maligned by the old historians from whose authority the accepted view of it is derived. He was, it is certain, a superb soldier, a wise statesman, a judicious legislator, a natural ruler of men, and a most accomplished Prince in music and the fine arts and in all the graces of social life. Some of the best laws that ever were enacted in England were enacted during his reign. His title to the throne of England was absolutely clear, as against the Earl of Richmond, and but for the treachery of some among his followers, he would have prevailed in the contest upon Bosworth Field and would have vindicated and maintained that title over all opposition. He lost the battle, and he was too great a man to survive the ruin of his fortunes. He threw away his life in the last mad charge upon Richmond that day, and when once the grave had closed over him, and his usurping cousin had seized the English crown, it naturally must have become the easy as well as the politic business of history to blacken his character. England was never ruled by a more severe monarch than the austere, crafty, avaricious Henry the Seventh, and it is very certain that no word in praise of his predecessor could have been publicly said in England during Henry's reign; neither would it have been safe for anybody to speak for Richard and the House of York in the time of Henry VIII, the cruel Mary, or the illustrious Elizabeth. The drift, in fact, was all the other way. The Life of Richard the Third by Sir Thomas More is the fountain-head of all the other narratives of his career, and there can be no doubt that More, who as a youth had lived at Canterbury, in the house of Archbishop Morton, derived his views of Richard from that prelate. "Morton is fled to Richmond," He was Bishop of Ely when he deserted the King, and Hemy the Seventh rewarded him by making him Arch bishop of Canterbury. No man of the time was so little likely as Morton to take an unprejudiced view of Richard the Third. It is the Morton view that has become history. The world still looks at Richard through the eyes of his victorious foe, Moreover, the Morton view has been stroped indelibly upon the imagination and the credulity of mankind by the overwhelming and trresistible genius of Shakespeare-who wrote "Richard the Third" in the reign of the granddaughter of Henry the Seventh and who, aside from the question of discretion, saw, of course, dramatic possibilities in the mass of dark passions and deeds that he could not have seen in a more human and a more virtuous monarch. Goodness is generally monotonous. "The low sun makes the color." It is not for a moment to be supposed that King Richard was a model of virtue; but there may be good reasons for thinking that he was not so black as his enemies painted him: and, good or bad, he is one of the most fascinating personalities that history and literature have made immortal, It was with no common emotion, therefore, that I stood, yesterday, upon the summit of Ambien Hill and looked downward over the plain where Richard fought his last fight and went gloriously to his death. The battle of Bosworth Field was fought on the

22d of August, 1485. More than four hundred years have passed since then; yet, exfor the incursions of a canal and railway, the aspect of that plain is but little changed from what it was when Richard surveyed it on that gray and sombre morning a special subject" for next Sunday. The evil when he beheld the forces of Richmond advancing s one that ought to be suppressed. But it has across the marsh and knew that the crisis of his een going on in Queens County, just outside of life had come. The Earl was pressing forward that day from Tamworth and Atherstone, which are in the northern part of Warwickshire-the latter being close upon the Leicestershire border. His course was a little to the southeast, and King Richard's forces, facing northwesterly, faced their enemies from the summit of a long and gently sloping hill that extends for several miles, about east and west, from Market Bosworth, The Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell on the right, to the vicinity of Dadlington, on the left. The King's position had been chosen with an excellent judgment, that has more than once, in modern times, elicited the admiration of accomplished soldiers. His right wing, commanded by Lord Stanley, rested on Bosworth. His left was protected by a marsh impassable to the foe. Lord William Stanley commanded the left and had his hendquarters in Wadlington. Richard rode in the centre. Far to the right he saw the clustered homes and the graceful spire of Bosworth, and far to the left his glance rested on the little church of Dadlington. Below and in front of him all was open field, and all across that field waved the banners and sounded the trumpets of rebellion and defiance. It is easy to imagine the glowing emotions-the implacable resentment, the passignate fury, and the deadly purpose of slaughter and vengeance-with which the imperious and terrible monarch gazed on his approaching foes. They show, in a meadow, a little way over the crest of the hill, where it is marked and partly covered now by a pyramidal structure of gray stones, suitably inscribed with a few commemorative lines in Latin, a spring of water at which Richard paused to quench his thirst before ha made that last desperate charge on Radmore heath, when at length he knew himself betrayed and abandoned and felt that his only hope lay in killing the Earl of Richmond with his own hand. The fight at Bosworth was not a long one. Both the Stanleys deserted the King's standard early It was easy for them, posted as they were, to wheel their forces into the rear of the rebel army, at the right and the left. Nothing then remained for Richard but to rush down upon the centre, where he saw the banners of Richmond-borne at that moment by Sir John Cheyney-and to crush the treason at its head. It must have been a charge of tremendous impetuosity. It bore the flery king a long way forward on the level plain. He struck down Cheyney with his own hand. He plainly saw the Earl of Richmond and came almost near enough to encounter him, when a score of swords were buried in his body, and, hacked almost into pieces, he fell beneath heaps of the slain. The place of his death is now the junction of three country roads, one leading northwest to Shenton, one southwest to Dadlington, and one bearing away easterly toward Bosworth. A little brook, called Sandy Ford, flows underneath the road, and there is a considerable coppies in the field at the junction. Upon the peaceful signboard appears the name of Dadlington and Hinekley. Not more than 500 feet distant, to the east, ward, rises the embankment of a branch of the Midland Railway, from Nuneaton to Leicester; while about the same distance to the westward rises the similar embankment of a canal. No monument has ever been erected to mark the spot where Richard the Third was slain. They took up his mangled body, threw it across a horse, and carried it into the town of Leicester, and there it was buried, in the Church of the Gray Friarsalso the sepulchre of Cardinal Wolsey-now a ruin. The only commemorative mark upon the hattle-

field is the pyramid at the well, and that stands

at a long distance from the place of the King's

death. I tried to picture the scene

of his final charge and his frightful

death, as I stood there upon the hillside.

Many little slate-colored clouds were drifting across

a pale blue sky. A cool summer breeze was sigh-

ing in the branches of the neighboring trees.

The bright green sod was all alive with the spark-

ling yellow of the colt's foot and the soft red of

the clover. Birds were whistling from the cop-

pice near by, and overhead the air was flecked

with innumerable black pinions of fugitive rooks and starlings. It did not seem possible that a